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BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

PRICE. TWO CENTS

TO HORSE OWNERS!

Dr. Bryden's HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

Which have been most successfully used in my own practice throughout Vermont and New England for several years, are now offered TO THE PUBLIC, for the rapid cure of all diseases incident to

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Hotel Keepers, Livery Stable keepers, Horse Buyers, Stage men, Carriers, and farmers in every section, are aware of the success that has attended the use of these remedies whenever I have used them, and I now offer them in full confidence that they will prove the "needful remedies" for all horse and cattle owners' use.

WM. BRYDEN,
Veterinary Surgeon.

North Craftsbury, Vt.

These medicine consists of

Dr. Bryden's Condition Powders,

For Horses and Cattle out of condition—

DR. BRYDEN'S

Cough or Heave Powder,

For Coughs, Heaves or Broken Wind.

DR. BRYDEN'S URINE POWDER,

For Stoppage of Water or too scanty discharges.

DR. BRYDEN'S

Embrocation & Liniment,

Will cure Sore Throats and Horse Distemper, swelled neck, old sores, bruises, sprains, cramps, and lameness of every description, in the shortest possible time.

Dr. Bryden's Bone Compound,

For Ring Bone, splint, or any enlargement on the bone, from kick, blow or any other cause. This compound will stop the growth of the enlargement, and entirely cures the lameness. Perfect success has always attended the use of this valuable compound.

Dr. Bryden's Remedy

For Corns and Thrush. Wonderful cures of the worst cases have been performed with this excellent remedy. No article in use can be compared with this for Corns, Thrush, Foul in Cattle, and foot rot in sheep.

Dr. Bryden's SPECIFIC FOR SCRATCHES, NEVER FAILS! NEVER FAILS!

It will entirely cure the hardest cases of Scratches. Follow the directions, and it will surely cure. Also for itching or rubbing off of hair, and cause rapid growth of hair wherever applied.

DR. BRYDEN'S

Hoof Compound,

To grow the hoof, in case of contracted feet, flat feet, quarter crack, &c. A complete new healthy hoof can be grown out by use of this compound in a short time.

DR. BRYDEN

Is so well known by horse owners in Vermont, that it is deemed unnecessary to say anything of its universal success in treating any disease of Horses & Cattle. And in presenting these medicines prepared with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as have seen his remedies used,

You Know what they will do
and to all who have HORSES and CATTLE in their care, you have only to give them a single trial to be fully convinced that they are

THE BEST REMEDIES

Ever sold in Vermont.

Full directions with each package.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

PREPARED BY

FRED. E. SMITH, DRUGGIST

Montpelier, Vermont

SMITH'S

ANODYNE

COUGH DROPS

Has stood the test of a

Ten Year's Trial,

and is now acknowledged

THE BEST IN USE.

It has the fullest confidence of its patrons, and over 60,000 Bottles

having been sold in Vermont is a guarantee of its efficacy.

**The Price is within the
Reach of All.**

so that the poorest families in town need never be without this most

VALUABLE REMEDY.

To prevent the sad consequences of a hard cold or hacking cough, be prompt to procure

The Anodyne Cough Drops,

For it always cures.

PHYSICIANS

also in all parts of the State, use it in their practice and in their own families.

They say it is excellent for

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, &c.

And this is the universal voice of people who use it. As a FAMILY MEDICINE, for sudden Colds, for Children, and for aged people who cough and are kept awake nights, we do verily believe there is not so

GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY

in the land, when such men as Dr. Clark, Dr. Bigelow, Hon. E. P. Walton, Dr. Smith, Dr. Rublee, Hon. D. P. Thompson, Capt. Jewett, Dea. C. W. Storrs, Ellis & Hatch,

give the highest recommendations for its use we ask

WHO CAN DOUBT IT!

FATHER HOBART,

The Oldest Minister in New England,

gives his strongest recommendation of its efficacy and for its use.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,

You can run no risk, for every bottle is

Warranted!

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FRED. E. SMITH, Proprietor

Montpelier, Vt.

PAINTS!

Those who want

PURE

Paints and Oils

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
can find the largest assortment in Vermont, at the
DRUG AND PAINT STORE

OF

L. F. PIERCE & CO.,

MONTPELIER.

P. S. Sole Agents for Stille's

MIDDLESEX OIL.

PURE

MIDDLESEX OIL.

A certain parties in Montpelier have for years past sold inferior Oil as being of my manufacture, I deem it necessary, and have opened an Office at

L. F. PIERCE'S

Drug and Paint Store

AT

MONTPELIER,

for the sale of my

OIL!

All who wish Oil of the best quality, and

Perfectly Pure!

can get it at my Office in Montpelier, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Merchants, Painters, and those who buy by the Barrel or more, shall have it at Factory price, delivered at my Office in Montpelier.

ENOS STILES,
L. F. PIERCE, Agent.

HEAD QUARTERS

—FOR—

Haying Tools

—AT—

J. W. ELLIS & CO'S.

50 doz. Scythes, Warranted. 50 doz. Snaths of all kinds. 25 doz. Forks, two and three Times. 25 doz. Warden's Rakes. 20 doz. Whet Stones. For sale at J. ELLIS & CO'S.
Montpelier, June 24, 1861.

SMITH'S

ANODYNE

COUGH

DROPS

Have been before the people of Vermont for more than ten years, and a sale of more than 60,000 Bottles is the best recommendation of the people.

PHYSICIANS!

MINISTERS!

AND PEOPLE.

use Smith's Anodyne Cough Drops, with the utmost satisfaction!

THE OLDEST

MINISTER IN

NEW ENGLAND,

THE REV. FATHER HOBART,

has used it for many years, and recommends its use in the strongest terms.

MOTHERS USE IT FOR

CHILDREN

TEETHING

and it proves to them the one thing needful, in every case.

RICH AND POOR,

HIGH AND LOW,

OLD AND YOUNG

SHOULD USE

SMITH'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS

Only 25 cents per bottle.

FRED. E. SMITH, Druggist, Proprietor,

MONTPELIER, VT.

GENUINE

Middlesex Oil!

I have this day purchased

RAW AND BOILED OIL

Of Mr. ENOS STILES, Middlesex, Vt., which I will sell to Painters, Paint Dealers and Builders, at the lowest market prices.

FRED. E. SMITH, Druggist,

Montpelier, Vt.

BEAR IN MIND!

The True Raw and Boiled

MIDDLESEX OIL

cannot be found at every place. So call for all your

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japan Spirits, Tur-

pentine, Brushes, &c.,

at the Drug Store of

FRED. E. SMITH,

Montpelier, Vt.

BOSTON JOURNAL,

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION

FOR sale at the Publisher's prices, by the subscriber, under J. R. LANGDON'S Flour Store, or delivered to Village subscribers at their residences. Also, at by Stage otherwise, out of town.

Montpelier May 25, 1861.

A. A. SWEET.

Poetry.

Written for the Green Mountain Freeman.

Uncle Crum!

A Morn or two ago I went
To Mourn o'er Uncle Crum,
Although 'twas at his Funeral
His Many friends were come.

Around his Bier I heard them Whine
With sighing groan and gasp,
"Poor Crum had many a bitter Ail
"But now his Cup is past."

Spoke one, whose sob Hys terical
His Terror plainly showed
"Thy cares and trials cease, but we
"Must Bear this Heavy Load."

His body lay there stiff and Cold,
But they, with praises Warm
Canvass'd his virtues, while they spread
A Cloth above his form.

The Undertaker Undertook
His cheerful life to prove,
"I never knew him Grave till now
"We to the Grave must move."

The full disease that caused decease
Was argued, "Twas a cough"
One said, Says Undertaker "yea,
"A Cough takes him off."

One thought that Apoplexy's stroke
Had laid him on his back,
Another said "he'd been Exposed
"To draughts of Apple Jack."

His life and death we thus re-heard
Then hearsed his body too;
And, with a slow and solemn Gait,
To th' church yard Gate we Drew.

A goodly crop of Timothy
Above him grows.—Who pass
May read this lesson:—Human Flesh
Must shortly go to Grass.

Montpelier, Aug. '61.

H. G.

Miscellany.

From the Christian Messenger.

Pay for Soldiers.

Soldiers enlisting in our State will be richly paid for their services. In these hard times no business promises better pay than enlisting in the army.

At the extra session of the Vermont Legislature an act was passed adding to the pay of volunteers from the State \$7 per month, in addition to the pay received from the government.

By an act of Congress, recently passed, the soldiers' pay is increased from \$11 to \$13 dollars per month, and the pay of non-commissioned officers is increased in proportion. To the late three months' troops a bounty of \$30 dollars per man is offered if they re-enlist for the war individually, \$40 if they re-enlist by companies, and \$50 if they re-enlist by regiments. At the end of the war, or three year's service, each soldier will receive \$100 in cash and 160 acres of land. The pay of Vermont soldiers will be \$21 per month. To this add boarding and clothing and medical attendance, and mileage home, and it makes the compensation of the volunteers superior to what any laborer can earn by day's works, and even more than a majority of mechanics can earn with steady employment. The Government wants half a million of soldiers as fast as it can get them. many hands make light and quick work. A pull altogether, and the rebellion will soon go down before the united blows of freemen.

Northern M. E. Church for the Union.

The Wheeling (Va.) Daily Intelligencer, devotes a column and a half to an editorial acknowledgment of the services of Methodists to the Union in that state. The editor is not a Methodist, but speaks the more enthusiastically on that account. He thus opens his editorial entitled 'The Methodist Church North, as an Element in the Preservation of our Liberties':

'Whoever writes the history of the present struggle which Western Virginia is undergoing in her contest with the enemies of the Union, both within and without her borders, will be bound, as a faithful historian, to stop and linger over the part that has been performed by the Methodist Church, North—the largest and most influential religious denomination within our limits. We speak not of the denomination in the light of its creed, or of its distinctive features as a religious sect, but of the spirit that has pervaded the individual membership of its church, and more especially its pastors, to an extent and energy that gives the effect, produced the appearance of an article of religious faith. We believe earnestly this day that the salvation of Western Virginia, so far as it has yet been accom-

plished, is due in a great degree to the membership of the Methodist Church, North.'

After a column or more of detail, describing with eloquent eulogy, the services of our people, the editor concludes as follows:

'Such is the spirit that animated these people, and it is the characteristic spirit that has animated them all through the struggle, not alone in Western Virginia or in Illinois but everywhere where they have an existence in the loyal territory of the country. As a denomination they are to day holding Aast Tennessee until the arms of the government can come to their help. They are largely holding back Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland from the efforts of secession. Other denominations are co-operating with them to a greater or less extent, but no other denomination as a people go into the matter either so generally or so enthusiastically and unreservedly. As a people, they do not seem to be afraid of this question—nor of meeting it at their very altars. And it is this distinguished characteristic that has induced us to commend their example to-day as worthy of all praise and imitation.'

Bishop James at the English Wesleyan Conference.

A correspondent of the Methodist writing from the English Conference, thus refers to the visit of Bishop James to that body:

"At one of our sittings in the beginning of this week your Bishop James, together with his brother, and the Rev. Mr. Jacoby, were introduced into the Conference. Bis op James made an excellent speech and a most favorable impression, at which you who know him will, doubtless, not be at all surprised. He seems a man both of head and heart. He said he was there not officially but voluntarily; not by appointment but love. He had been on a mission to Norway and Sweden, and found that he had time to pay us a visit, and without much expenditure of money. For money was a gift not to be wasted; it was the love of money that was the root of all evil; and did they consider that a sixpence would purchase a copy of the sacred Scriptures? that sixpence might be productive of more good than Rothschild's fortune could command. Being thus able without loss of time or waste of money to get here, he could not deny himself the pleasure of looking on them. His education had not been among Methodists, but having at the age of twenty-one become acquainted with them, and studied the works of Wesley, Fletcher, Benson, and Clarke, he had long felt a strong desire to see the Conference organized by Wesley, presided over by him, and since his death by men worthy to be his successors. The Conference consisted of men who did not spend their time in proving by argument that they were the successors of the apostles, but who can point to multitudes of Christian men and women and say: 'These are our epistles, known and read of all men.' He had prayed for them thousands of times, and he now invoked upon them the Divine blessing. The circumstances of the American Methodist Episcopal Church since the last Conference had been those of trial and difficulty; and it was militant yet. Yet they had had very great prosperity, notwithstanding their trials. The missionary work also prospered. The Missionary Board had even ventured to increase its appropriations during the year. Since the war broke out, (for he was sorry to say they had war,) although some of the Missionary Societies had not been able to meet their expenses, it was not so with them. They had sent three additional Missionary laborers to India, three to China, and promised to send out others. Some blame us, but the work of God must go forward; we will not stop, he said; and then turning to the Theological Tutor, asked for a solution of this question: 'Can there be any presumption in our faith in God? God had promised to do exceeding abundantly above all they asked or thought and could faith get outside that? Their faith staggered not yet. They had met their drafts, not with their collections but with their credit. They would not stop till they were obliged; and then they would do as the banks did in the panic—stand by one another.—When there was no dry land left to stand on, they would expect God to create some. The Bishop then gave an interesting history of your Missions in Germany; and in alluding to the probable effects of Methodism on the Continent of Europe, he humorously remarked, that he 'hoped there were no reporters present.'

'So, I must conclude my report of the Episcopal speech with two remarks made by the Bishop in conclusion. The first was suggested by his recent travels; the second by the scene presented to him at the moment. Glorious as the centres of our Methodism are, the greatest glory was seen at the circumference. As far as he had tracked the gold-hunter, he had found Methodism. The Methodist missionary went there, not to seek a place, not because they called him, but the

economy of the Church sent him. The other remark was: He would like to see a Congress of Methodists from all parts of the world gathered in City Road Chapel. The Bishop's remarks were frequently cheered, and he sat down amidst the loud greetings of the Conference. The Address of your last General Conference, with which he had been instructed, was presented, and received, and a suitable answer is to be prepared.'

Our State Executive.

There are persons in our own State as well as elsewhere, who are apparently getting out of patience in this trying period in our national history. Some of this class are irritable and excited, and must blame somebody because the wheels of State and the march of armies do not progress more rapidly. Among those in authority who come in for a share of public censure, we have noticed some strictures upon the tardy movements of our Governor. The present national troubles have involved the Governors of the loyal States in great responsibilities and labors. They have made a prompt and noble response to the call of the general Government for the means of suppressing the rebellion. In discharging these onerous duties, Gov. Fairbanks has not been remiss. Considering the condition of the militia of this State, Vermont has acted nobly, and the Governor has spared no pains to give Vermont the position to which its patriotism aspires in this great struggle for national existence and honor.

The present Governor of our State is a man of undoubted integrity, loyalty, and business capacity, and in this crisis has put forth efforts, and exhibited an executive ability that should entitle him to gratitude and confidence, rather than reproach. We think it unfortunate for our cause that more harmony is not developed among the friends of the Union, and that so much effort is made to weaken public confidence in the men whose movements are so intimately connected with the strength and efficiency of the Government. A correspondent of the Burlington Times thus refers to the recent efforts of Governor Fairbanks:

"No sooner had the two regiments now in the field been sent forward, than he set about organizing two more as well as a company of sharp shooters and a battery of artillery. The artillery he had to give up, because the War Department, after having agreed to accept it, changed its mind and refused to take it on any terms. It was justly thought that the public service would be promoted by incorporating into the new regiment as much of the material of the first regiment as possible, necessarily occasioned a little delay, which was enhanced, without the Governor's fault, by its long stay at Brattleboro'. Now, everything is moving rapidly and successfully forward in the immediate fitting out of the two new regiments, and this, too, when as is understood, our members of Congress have urged the Governor not to go so fast, nor on so large a scale as he is doing."

MINISTERS HOLDING PROPERTY.—A Western contemporary gives the following opinion on the subject of a minister's holding property, which we copy, sorry, however, that so few of the cloth are likely to have an opportunity of exercising their wisdom and grace in the matter of this world's goods: "A man who has property when he enters the ministry, ought to keep it, as Peter did his home at Capernaum. Or if by economy he can save enough from his salary, let him invest it judiciously, that he may have a home for himself and family in the time of ill-health or old age, as it is thought John did in Jerusalem, where the mother of Jesus, then a widow, found a home after the crucifixion. But let him not be overlastingly speculating in worldly matters, to the dissipation of his piety and the distraction of his mind. It is not probable that Peter traded for a corner lot in Capernaum or anywhere else, after entering upon the ministry."

OUR COLLEGES AND RELIGION.—The Northern Christian Advocate, in an article on our Literary Institutions, says: "We were deeply impressed by a statement made by one of the professors of Genesee College, at its late Commencement, that every member of the graduating class is connected with the Church and maintains a high religious character. A similar statement may be made possibly of the classes of other institutions, while many who do not, for unavoidable reasons, reach graduation are nevertheless diligent disciples in the school of Christ, and have already come to 'know God and Jesus Christ whom He sent.'"